How to SEW SO EASY

BY ANN CLARK

COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS IN THE USE OF YOUR

MIRACLE Stitch Master

with the MAGIC FINGER

PLUS 48 PAGES OF PRACTICAL SEWING HELPS

- ALTERATIONS
- HOME FURNISHINGS
- FASHIONS AND STYLING
- ACCESSORIES
- GIFTS
- REMODELING
- CLOTHING FOR ALL THE FAMILY

REPLACEMENT OR REFUND OF MONEY
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
IF NOT AS ADVERTISED THEREIN

"THE GREATEST INVENTION SINCE THE SEWING MACHINE"

FOREWORD . . . about a great forward step in sewing progress

INVISIBLE HEMMING on your present sewing machine

Your Miracle STITCH MASTER with the *Magic Finger* is truly the greatest invention since the sewing machine! This amazingly simple attachment actually enables your machine — whether operated by hand, foot or electric power — to do the entire sewing job for you, from collar seams to "blind" skirt hems.

For "blind" stitching — wherein stitches are invisible on the right side of a garment — is exactly what Miracle STITCH MASTER does! Every woman or girl who has put up a hem or paid costly alteration charges knows what this means in convenience and untold savings of time and money. And whether you sew for fun, or for the family, or are just learning so that you'll "have something to do with your hands", be assured that *now* your sewing will have that all-important *finished* appearance that marks professional work.

Miracle STITCH MASTER is not a *gadget*. It has no complicated parts to assemble. It's as easy to attach as plugging in an electric cord. What's more, it's just as easy to use!

Consequently, this booklet has not been written as an elaborate manual of instructions. There is no need for that. The prime purpose of the book is expressed in the title: *How to Sew So Easy*. The objective in writing it is to give simple and reliable methods that will literally double the value of your sewing machine because Stitch Master makes it possible for it to do a two-fold sewing job.

You'll find too, that the book is graphically illustrated to give you concise, step-by-step directions. Covering the entire field of sewing from alterations to zippers, this is a *practical* book. Use it as you use your Miracle STITCH MASTER — as an integral part of planning and doing. You'll discover you have more leisure, that you dress more attractively and have a lovelier home—at less cost. In short, this book is a short, but thorough, course in the creative art of sewing.

Yours sincerely,

Ann Clark

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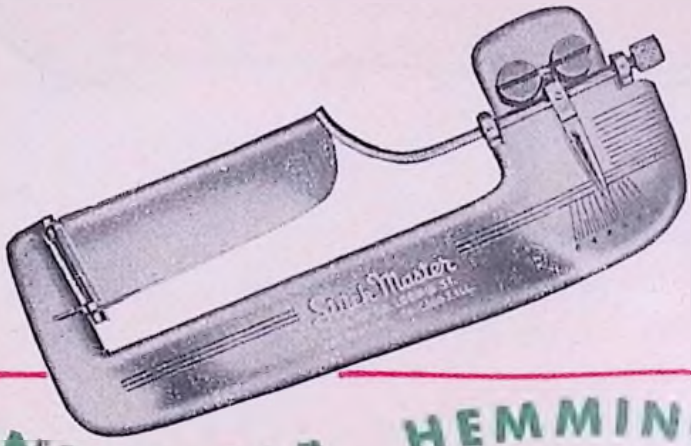
CONTENTS

PAGE

The Miracle Stitch Master..... 4
How to Install Miracle Stitch Master..... 5
Instruction for Use..... 6
Types of Hems.....10
How to Hold Material When Sewing.....8-12
Dressmaking Do's and Don't's.....13
Alterations 14
Measuring Made Easy.....14
Types of Skirts.....15
Sewing for Infants.....16
Youngsters' Clothing 17
Sewing For the Men in the Family.....18
Don't "Make It Do"—Make It Over!.....20
Give Your Windows A New Outlook.....22
Slipcovers 24
Rooms—With A View To Living.....26
Lovelier Linens 28
Be Wise—Accessor-ize Your Home.....29
Home "Economics" 30
Pageant of Fashions.....32
Calendar of Glamour.....34
Gifts 36
What To Look For When You Buy Fabrics.....38
Tests For Stabilized Rayon Fabrics.....39
Choose Your Colors.....40
Chart Your Colors.....41
How To Care For Clothing.....42
Dressmaking Made Easy.....44
Standard Measurements 46

MIRACLE Stitch Master

with the MAGIC FINGER



INVISIBLE HEMMING ... as fast as your machine can sew!

for—all makes and models of sewing machines

- Singer
- White
- Kenmore
- National
- Free
- Home
- Free-Westinghouse
- Domestic . . . and all others of similar construction.

for—most weights and textures of materials —from filmy fabrics to the heaviest woolens.

for—*anyone* able to operate a sewing machine.

A WORD ABOUT THE VARIATIONS IN MIRACLE STITCH MASTER MODELS

All Miracle Stitch Master Models are basically THE SAME regardless of which make of sewing machine they are individually intended for.

HERE IS THE ONLY DIFFERENCE:

Due to the fact that the different sewing machine companies have bored their machine screw holes in varying positions on their machine tops, it has been necessary for Stitch Master to make a range of models to conform to these varying screw hole positions. Consequently, we repeat, the only basic difference in all Miracle Stitch Master Models is in the position of the screw holes in the Miracle Stitch Master Base Plate.

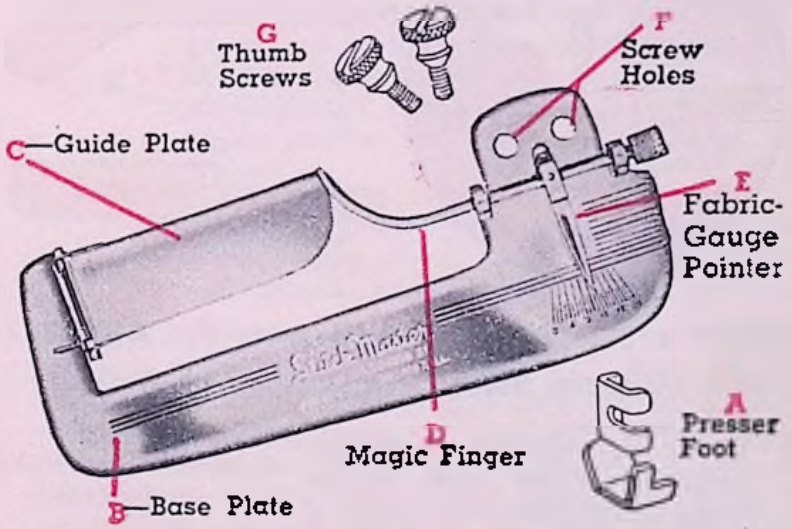
YOU NEED ONLY CONCERN YOURSELF WITH THE MODEL THAT FITS *YOUR* SEWING MACHINE

The installation instructions which simply and graphically explain how to attach YOUR Miracle Stitch Master Model to YOUR sewing machine ARE PRINTED ON THE BOTTOM OF THE BOX CONTAINING YOUR MIRACLE STITCH MASTER.

SO SIMPLE . . . A CHILD CAN USE IT

Unlike most attachments, Miracle Stitch Master comes to you as a completed unit with NO LOOSE PARTS TO ASSEMBLE.

Pictured below is a typical Miracle Stitch Master Model.



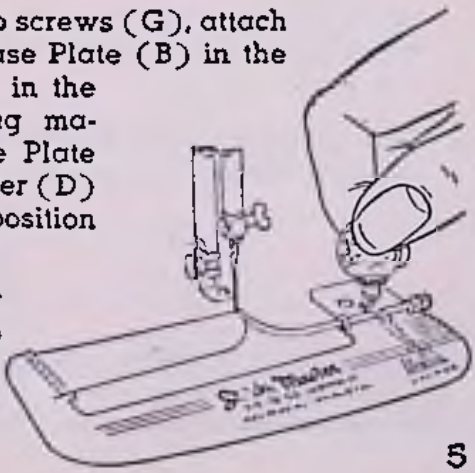
Attaches to your sewing machine in a jiffy

Follow These Simple Directions

1. Remove regular presser foot from the machine. Attach STITCH MASTER presser foot (A) in its place.

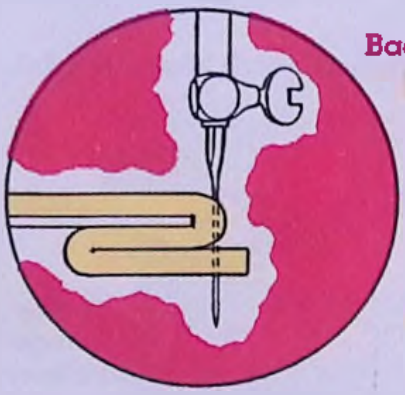
2. Using the two thumb screws (G), attach STITCH MASTER Base Plate (B) in the threaded holes (F) in the bed of your sewing machine so that Guide Plate (C) and *Magic Finger* (D) when in operating position lie next to the needle.

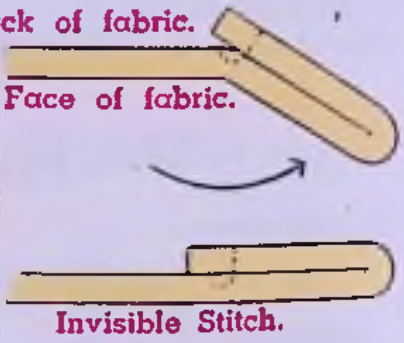
3. Using screwdriver or coin, tighten thumb screws firmly.



How to Sew So Easy
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING Your *Miracle* STITCH MASTER

INVISIBLE HEMMING AS FAST AS YOUR MACHINE CAN SEW!





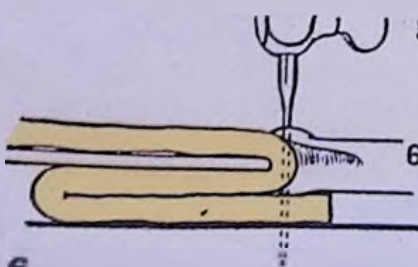
NOW . . . Here's what you do AFTER your Miracle Stitch Master is attached:

1. Pin or mark garment to length required. (See page 15 for helps in accurate measuring.)

2. Pin or baste hem to desired width.

3. After you have turned hem as desired, and either basted or pinned it (basting is recommended), place garment on sewing machine. Now fold hem in REVERSE position (see diagram) so that raw edge (at the bottom) protrudes slightly beyond folded edge (at the top).

4. Now place on Stitch Master so that top folded edge touches *Magic Finger* (D).

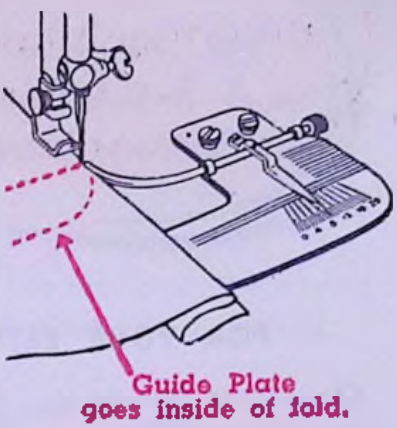


5. Now, lower presser foot (A) to hold material in position.

6. Now, place Guide Plate (C) inside of fold so that the tip of the Guide

Plate presses material into the groove at the tip of the Magic Finger.

7. Now, TEST accuracy of position by slowly lowering needle to see where it is going to pierce folded edge, bearing in mind that to achieve invisible stitching with Miracle Stitch Master it is only necessary to slightly nip the fabric or catch a thread exactly as you would do it if doing it by hand.



   a. If, when needle touches fabric it appears as if it is going to take too big a "bite" out of the folded edge, simply move adjustment pointer (E) to your right until Magic Finger pushes material to the point where needle will pierce folded edge as desired.

   b. If needle shows that stitches will not catch folded edge at all, simply move adjustment pointer to the left to desired position.

8. You are now ready to do invisible hemming as fast as your machine can sew . . . BUT, before going into high speed, sew only about 2 to 3 inches—then stop your machine and inspect your work without removing it from machine. If you are getting the results you desire, continue on without pause. If you are catching too much or too little, make the necessary minor adjustments before continuing.

HELPFUL HINTS TO GET BEST RESULTS from your MIRACLE STITCH MASTER

Use a very FINE needle and set machine for LONGEST STITCH.
Always use a good grade of thread.
Baste and press hem before sewing.
Iron finished hem on wrong side.
Sew a sample. Practice on a scrap of similar cloth to assure proper adjustment for fabric weight and texture.
Sew with loose thread tension and smallest possible needle bite.

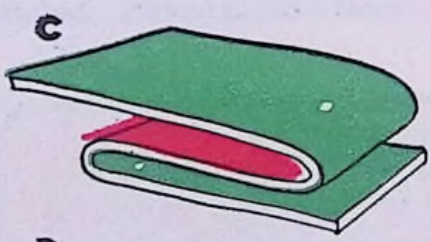
Using Your Stitch Master is as Easy as A-B-C When You Follow These Instructions Carefully:

FOR YOUR BETTER UNDERSTANDING

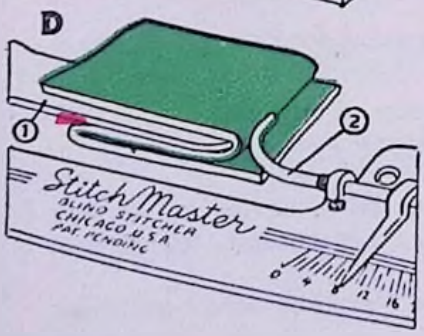
Strands of thread are printed in **BLACK**
Right side of fabric is printed in **RED**
Wrong side of fabric is printed in **GREEN**

A—Here is edge of fabric before hemming (right side up).

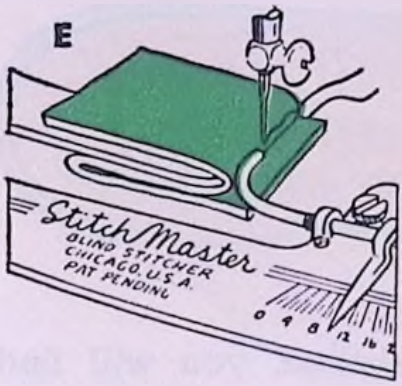
B—Here is edge of fabric before hemming (wrong side up).



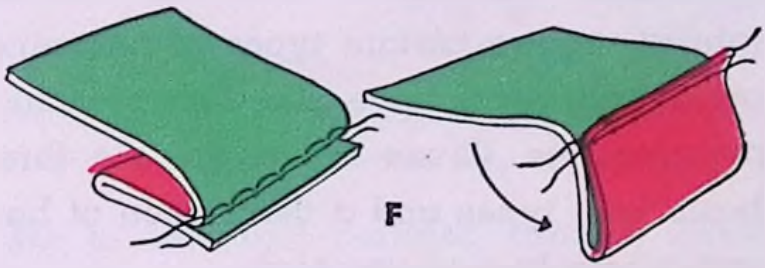
C—Here is manner in which edge of fabric is folded for invisible hemming with a Miracle Stitch Master.



D—Here is folded edge of fabric in position on Miracle Stitch Master. Note how GUIDE PLATE (1) and MAGIC FINGER (2) hold fabric in proper folded position for stitching.

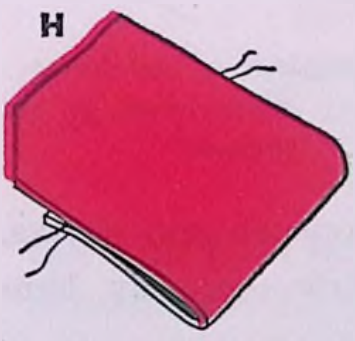


E—Now here is the same picture as the preceding one (D) — but now the sewing machine needle has been lowered into place. Notice Miracle Stitch Master enables needle to merely "nip" the fabric on the wrong side, leaving right side of the fabric untouched.



F — Here is the same fabric after it has been hemmed with Miracle Stitch Master—but before it has been unfolded.

G—Now notice as we unfold the fabric that while the stitches show plainly on the wrong side as locked machine stitches, they don't show at all on the right side of the fabric because Stitch Master has enabled needle to merely "nip" the right side.



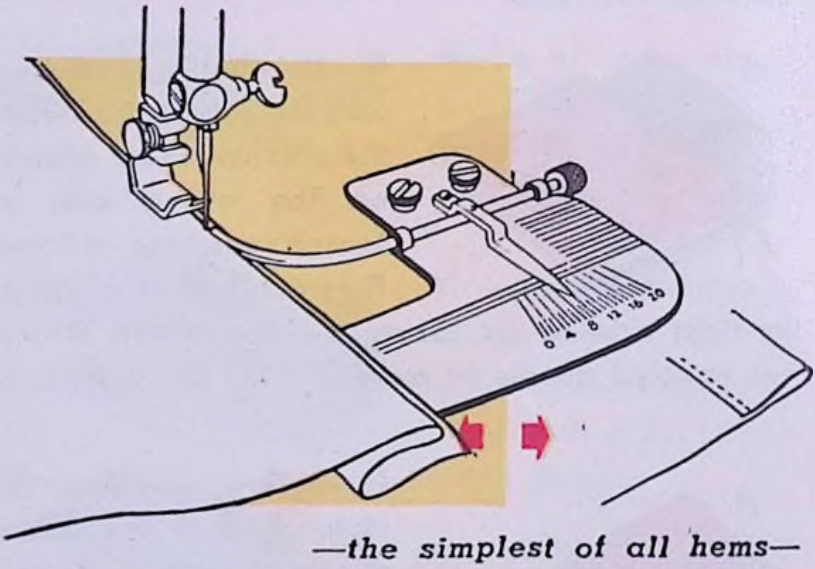
H — Now examine the right side of the fabric closely. Thanks to Miracle Stitch Master you have a perfect invisible hem in a small fraction of the time it would have taken to do the job by hand.

LOOK—The Stitches Are Invisible!

Miracle STITCH MASTER WILL BLIND-STITCH *ANY* TYPE OF HEM

From neckline to skirtline, you will find countless uses for your Miracle STITCH MASTER. Remember, however, certain fabrics require certain types of hemming, certain garments have also their particular requirements. Given below are the three basic hem types and a description of how and where best to use each.

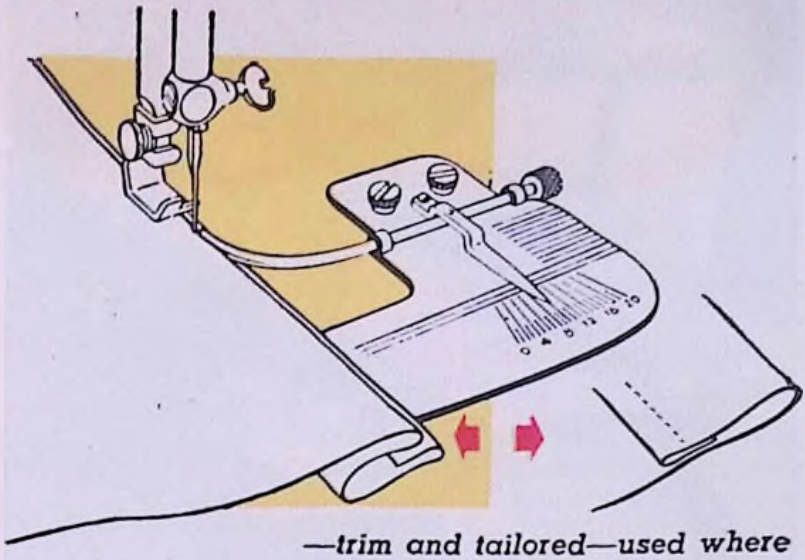
A — RAW EDGE HEM



—the simplest of all hems— used only where hem is not exposed.

Use on hemming of trousers and slacks, slip-covers, circular skirts — or any hem where bottom flares.

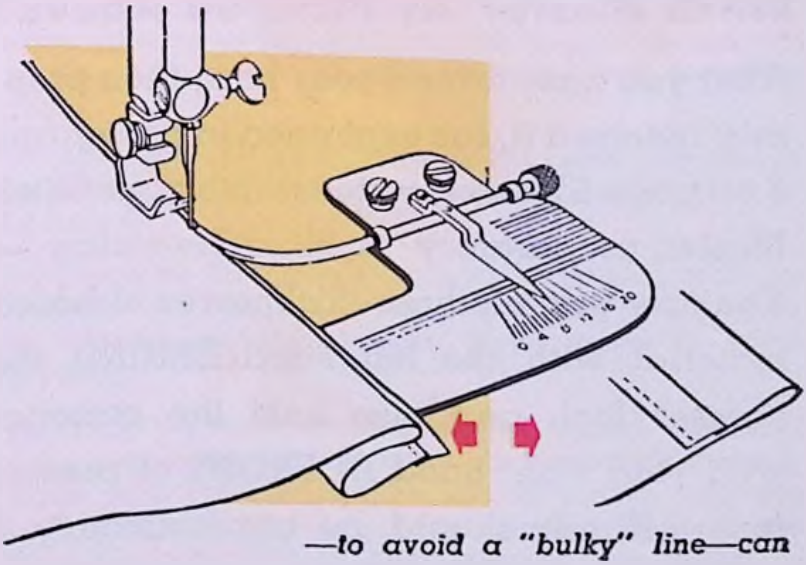
B — TURNED EDGE HEM



—trim and tailored—used where hem may be exposed.

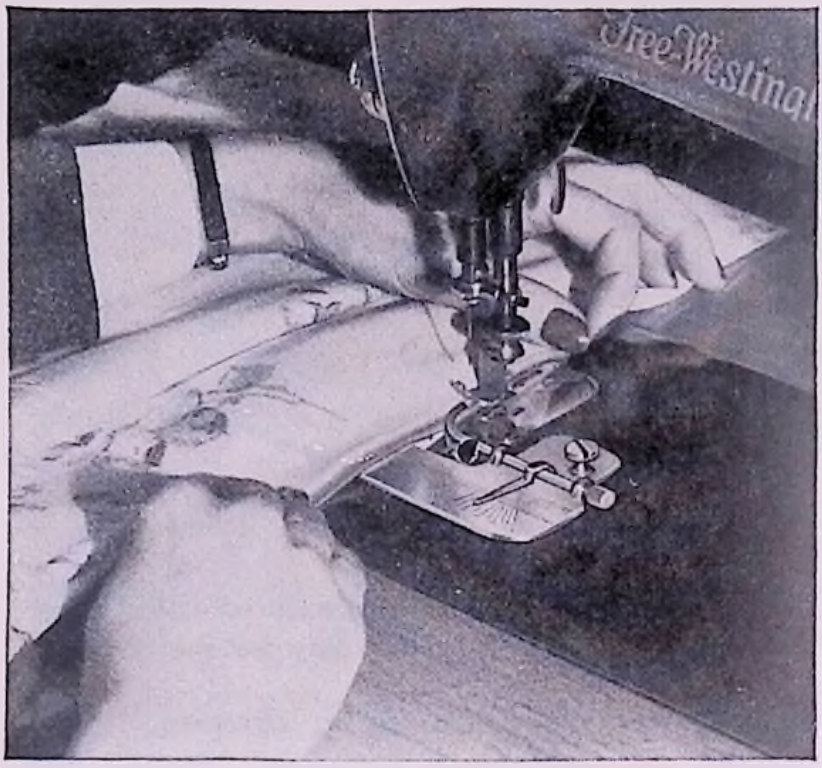
Use in hemming curtains, drapes, linens, jackets, sleeves and pockets. Where material is too heavy to lie smooth with a turned edge hem, see below.

C — TAPED EDGE HEM



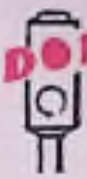
—to avoid a "bulky" line—can be used instead of turned hem.

Use instead of turned edge hem on heavy materials which "buckle" when turned or reveal undesirable hemlines when pressed.



It Is Important That You Hold and Guide Material Through Stitch Master as Pictured Above!

After you have turned your hem, then properly reversed it, (as explained in paragraph 3 on page 6) and inserted it into your Stitch Master preparatory to Blind Hemming — You now grip all three thicknesses of folded material with the left hand BEHIND the presser foot, and also hold the material with your right hand IN FRONT of presser foot. Hands should be approximately 8 inches apart and used to gently urge material through your machine in tempo with the speed and sewing action of machine. Be sure that hem is fed through machine in a straight line and not pulled to left or right.

Dressmaking and 

Do save time and trouble with unwashable buttons by pinning them through buttonhole as a stud, and then removing before laundering or cleaning.

Don't **ever place iron on buttons even though they're washable. Make sure you iron around the buttons because some of them melt when subjected to the heat of an iron.**

Do ease in top of sleeve before setting in armhole. Use loose machine stitch and pull under stitch, making sure material does not pucker. This assures proper shoulder line.

Don't **fit the sleeves and then add shoulder pads. Always insert pads before fitting.**

Do notch edge of high, rounded neckline at regular intervals for better fit.

Don't **make cuff buttonholes or attach buttons until after cuff is finished.**

Do mark and baste pockets in position before sewing. Guesswork can spoil entire effect of garment.

Don't **pick up scissors when cutting a pattern. Rather, slide scissors along with narrow blade underneath fabric. This means greater accuracy and straighter edges.**

Do save time by cutting away all seam allowances on collars, cuffs and other trimmings if they are to be bound.

Do determine the "rough" way as contrasted with the "smooth" way of a napped fabric. Lay out pattern so that top section of each piece points in same direction.

Don't **lay pattern on folded napped fabric. Cut each piece separately, so that nap runs same way on both. Make sure, however, before second cutting, you turn pattern over, with top of pattern facing properly and thus eliminate having two lefts or two rights of garment pieces.**

Do know the difference between ironing and pressing. *Ironing* is the pushing of the iron back and forth, following the grain of the fabric. *Pressing* is placing the iron on the fabric, lifting it and placing it again until operation is completed.

Say Goodbye to Costly Alteration Charges
STITCH MASTER pays for Itself
Saves countless dollars . . . precious hours

Ready-made clothes are designed to fit the average woman. But actually, every woman's figure is as individual as her smile. And now, with STITCH MASTER, you can be glad that this is so . . . because even if you buy your clothes you and your sewing-machine can at last make them fit . . . . and fit you alone.

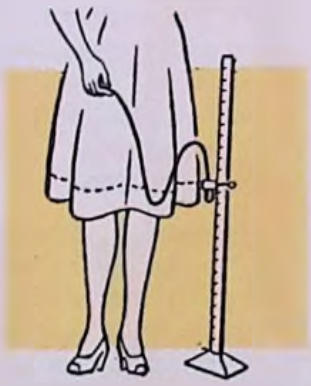
TO SHORTEN A SKIRT—Rip old hem. Press and then mark to desired length. Cut to width, baste hem, and stitch with STITCH MASTER.

TO LENGTHEN A SKIRT—Rip out old hem. Press to remove hemline, measure to desired length, turn, baste, and stitch with STITCH MASTER. If there is not enough material in garment to turn hem back, use a facing easily constructed by getting a strip of material (about 2½ inches wide) of similar color and texture as skirt. Sew this piece to skirt bottom edge, turn back, fold in raw edge, press and baste and stitch with STITCH MASTER.

TO FINISH HEM WITH BINDING TAPE—Sew edge of tape on top of measured hem. Baste down and sew to skirt with STITCH MASTER.

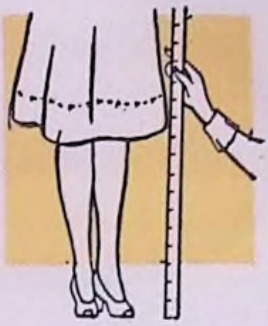
MORE HINTS ON HEMMING

As every woman knows, a sagging hem can spoil the effect of the loveliest fabric, the smartest style. In good sewing, as in good cooking, accurate measurements help to give you accurate results. Following, are some meaningful pointers on measuring. The use of them will bring you immeasurable satisfaction.

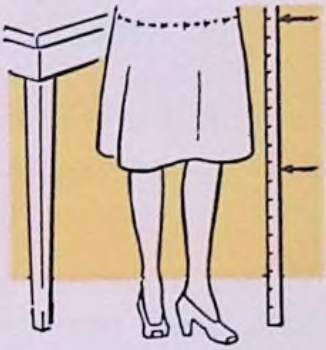


THE AUTOMATIC SKIRT MARKER — Adjust marker to height desired. Stand in firm, comfortable position, squeeze bulb, turn slowly until entire

hem is marked. Pin up along lines of markings and walk in front of full-length mirror to see if hemline is straight.



USING A YARDSTICK—Unlike the automatic Skirt Marker, the yardstick method of measuring requires assistance unless a dressmaker's dummy is used. Keep yardstick on floor with numbers starting at zero. Mark skirt every two inches with pin or tailor's chalk.



USING TABLE AS GUIDE—If you have no one to help you measure skirt with yardstick, stand beside a straight-edged, fairly low table. Place a row of pins around the skirt wherever table touches you as you turn. Or chalk the edge of table and transfer chalking to skirt as you turn against table. Then measure from this mark to the hem of the skirt, and you will have an even hemline.

PINNING—Pins should be no farther than two inches apart. Pin heavy fabrics *vertically* with pin point toward floor. Pin lightweight materials *horizontally*, pushing pinhead as far as it will go. *Do not* remove pins until hem has been basted in place.

TYPES OF SKIRTS

STRAIGHT SKIRT—This is known as the tailored type. It's used on suits, spectator or active sports dresses.

CIRCULAR SKIRT—Allow skirt to hang unhemmed for at least twenty-four hours before measuring to insure even hanging. When measuring for hem turning, allow no more than one inch. Ease in top and attach seam binding so that edge lays flat. *Do not turn in edge.* Baste, stitch with STITCH MASTER. Press hem—do not iron (see page 13). Never use weights in a circular skirt.

PLEATED SKIRT—For perfect hem on a pleated skirt, do not turn in top of hem, but use seam binding as for circular skirts.

DRAPED SKIRT — Use the narrowest possible hem and seam binding. Baste and stitch with STITCH MASTER.

SEWING FOR INFANTS

Time was when hand stitching was considered necessary on infants' clothes. Modern mothers, however, are well aware that machine stitching is not only faster, but it also looks better because it is more accurate . . . and withstands laundering better.

When it comes to sewing for baby, select soft, fine materials. The small yardage required helps to keep fabric costs down. If you choose from the following list of materials you will assure baby of comfort and yourself of sewing satisfaction:

For Dresses

- nainsook
- batiste
- lawn

For Underwear

- muslin
- soft, part-wool fabrics

For Sacques, Kimonos, Wrappers

- cashmere
- flannel
- crepe de chine

Never put buttons on front of infants' wear; the child can pull them off and pop them into its mouth.

Always sew the finest seams possible, coarseness spoils appearance of garment and means discomfort for the little wearer. French-seams can be done beautifully by machine.

When hemming baby wear, use your time-saving Miracle STITCH MASTER for greater uniformity.

YOUNGSTERS' CLOTHING

Do you remember reading of the trials and tribulations of Little Lord Fauntleroy—not the least of which was the wearing of clothes a modern moppet would scoffingly term "sissy"?

Well, take a tip from his Lordship's troubles and see to it that *your* children's clothes are practical and fit them *and* their busy, active lives.

Choose pre-shrunk fabrics. Select "young looking" materials. Avoid large prints or figure-distorting plaids. Many manufacturers now create materials just for children. Ask to see these at your favorite department or yard goods store. The assortment is wide—in plain colors, checks, small plaids and tiny prints.

Colors should be fast and clear. Contrasting trimming should be lighter than background of fabric and complementary to the child's smooth skin and color of hair.

Keep trimming simple. Smocking, binding, piping, tucking and fine ruffles are all suitable.

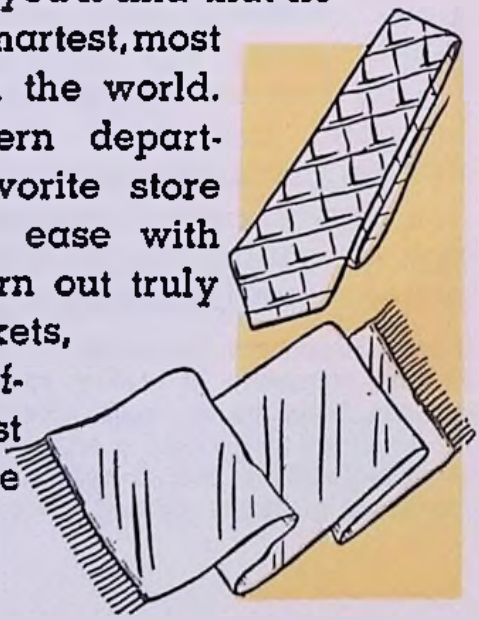
Use as few fastenings as possible so that the child can dress himself with ease. Buttons are better than hooks and snaps . . . and knowing mothers use the same type of button for all garments so that a lost one can be easily replaced.

Of great importance in sewing for the younger fry, is taking the wise precaution of making seams and hems extremely generous. There are two major advantages to be derived from this. 1—strain on garment is lessened and there is more room for body freedom; and, 2—seams can be let out and hems lengthened to fit the growing youngster.

SEWING FOR THE MEN IN THE FAMILY

BOYS' WEAR — While much time and money can be saved by styling boys' clothing at home, the boys themselves are likely to resent necessary fittings that interrupt their busy business of living. A good substitute for a squirming young fellow is to keep a chart of his measurements and have at your sewing table, a well-fitting garment similar to the one you are sewing.

MEN'S WEAR — Perhaps you've never tried, but once you do make clothing for your husband, you'll find that he thinks you're the smartest, most wonderful wife in the world. Consult the pattern department of your favorite store and discover the ease with which you can turn out truly tailored shirts, jackets, sports vests, mufflers, ties and a host of other handsome wearables.



ALTERING MEN'S CLOTHES

SLACKS AND TROUSER CUFFS—Turn in to desired length . . . pin, baste and stitch with STITCH MASTER. If cuff is wanted, allow for width of cuff, hem with STITCH MASTER, turn cuff to right side and tack at seams.

JACKETS — To adjust sleeve and jacket length. (See pages 44 and 45 for unlined sleeves and hems.) If garment is lined, hem the jacket with STITCH MASTER. Then turn lining in and sew on to hem. Keep lining shorter than hem to prevent showing, but not so short that it pulls.

DON'T "MAKE IT DO" . . . MAKE IT OVER

Smart Suggestions on Re-Styling Clothes

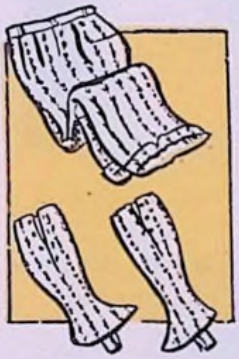
Outgrown? . . . out-of-date? . . . bursting out at the seams? Don't despair. With STITCH MASTER and a little care you can re-fashion your wardrobe and salvage family clothing with economy and ease. If elbows are out on sleeves, and underarm seams are worn, remake into an attractive jumper. If two dresses, not too badly worn, give you that feeling of, "I hate to throw them away, but I *am* tired of them", solve your problem by taking the good skirt of one and combining it with the good blouse of the other. Don't be afraid of contrasting fabrics and colors as long as the total effect is interesting.

If a sweater is torn, patch it with a gay applique.

If a blouse is worn or torn, convert it into a Dickey or vestee by removing sleeves and sides.

If Dad says his suit is on its last legs, surprise him by converting the jacket into a tailored smart suit topper for you, and turn the trousers into shorts for Junior and leggin's for Sister.

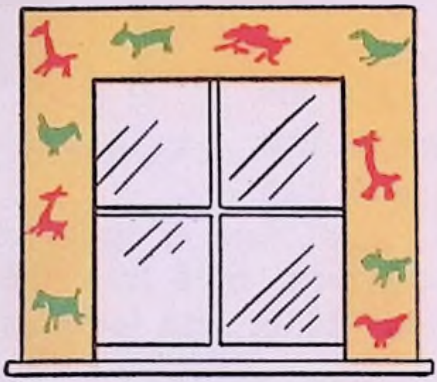
If your husband's shirts show collars worn and weary and the cuffs have seen better days, turn the trick by turning collars and cuffs as follows: rip off carefully, turn over and sew back on original seams. If beyond re-claiming, turn shirts into play clothes for children, aprons for yourself.



If a mark shows after lengthening a skirt hem, remove mark as follows: if wool, steam fabric with damp press cloth and hot iron and brush away the steam. If rayon, steam lightly. If cotton, wash before altering. If mark does not respond to treatment, cover with decorative band of machine stitching or row of ribbon or bias trim.

HANDSOME HOME FURNISHINGS FOR HAPPIER, MORE COMFORTABLE LIVING

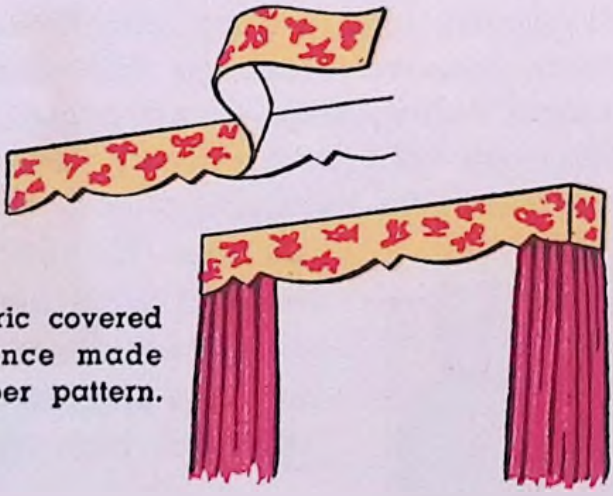
Give your windows a new outlook



With a circus print for children's rooms.

With the "long look" for short windows.

With the "wide" treatment for narrow windows.

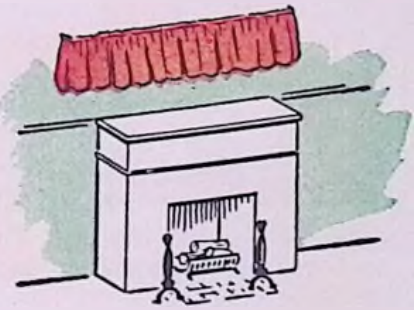


With a fabric covered wood valance made from a paper pattern.

With a tie-back that picks up dominant color in room.

With a French window with the accent on charm.

With a Bay window that gives room a center of interest.

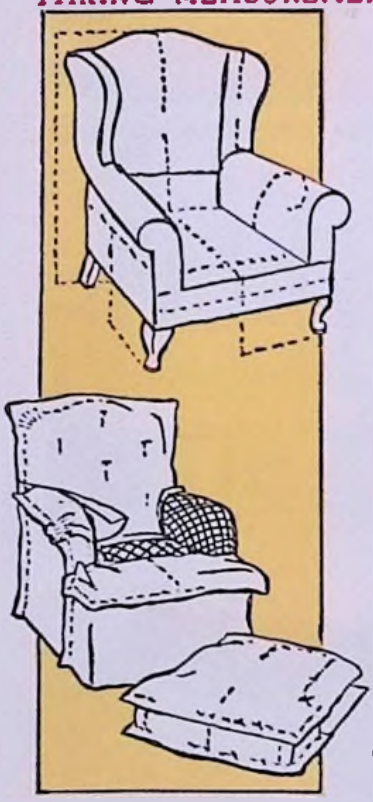


With Draw Drapes to mask those unsightly "little" windows over fireplace or bookcase.

With ruffled fluff and daintiness for milady's room.

... And for everyone of these decorations, use your *Miracle* STITCH MASTER.

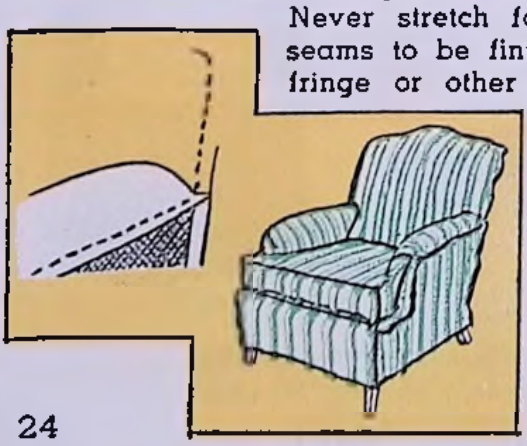
NOW YOU CAN MAKE SLIP COVERS TRIM AND TAILORED



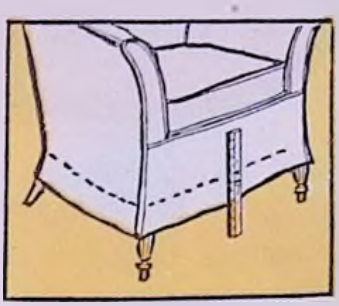
TAKING MEASUREMENTS—Take note that most slip cover and upholstery fabrics come in either 36 inch or 50 inch widths. Take care, too, that you figure not only the total lengths of all sections to be covered, but also include another 1½ yards for flounce and welting. Take measurements from the floor . . . and when you measure be sure to include: *back, front back, seat, front (below seat), sides, arms, cushion.*

MAKING A MUSLIN PATTERN is a good idea because you can re-use the same pattern, making other covers for the same chair without having to measure and pin each time. Block muslin to each section of chair, cut, allow generously for seams, and pin to fit trimly. Then with a colored pencil, draw a line over the pins, cut, trimming all seams evenly. Notch seams at center points and where fullness is indicated.

FITTING—Fit fabric after cutting from muslin pattern *right side out*. Do this fitting on chair before you stitch. Make darts or gathers to take up fullness. Never stretch fabric. Measure all seams to be finished with welting-fringe or other trim, to determine yardage required. (Average chair requires about 10 to 12 yards, wing chair, 12 to 14 yards, three-cushion sofa takes approximately 25 yards.)



CONSTRUCTION DETAILS are all-important. First, stitch the connecting seams. Then join arm sections, join back sections to sides and front back. Leave one side free about 18 inches for closing. Join seat section on all sides, making allowance for tuck-in.



As you go along, take step-by-step fittings and make any necessary adjustments.

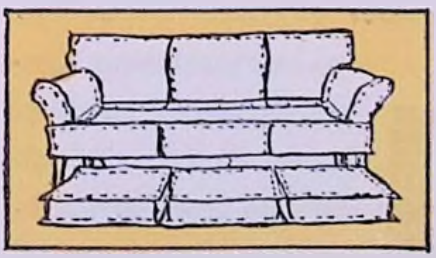
The *welt seam* is the one most preferred for slip covers. Welting is a cotton cord, covered with a bias strip of same or contrasting material.

SPACED BOX PLEATING takes up twice its length. For *closed* box pleats, allow 3 times the length.

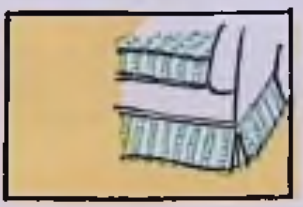
GATHERED FLOUNCE — allow one and one-half times around the chair for soft, informal fullness.

SLIDE FASTENERS give the most tailored closing. With fastener closed, place opening end about 2 inches below flounce heading. Pin, keeping sides of closing even, baste, stitch, trim seam edges even with tape of fastener, overcast and press.

COVERING A SOFA—Follow same procedure as for chair, making sure that you work from top center to sides and down. For a modern sofa, the plain box finish at bottom is most effective. Finish with hem or welting, or if you like, use a contrasting facing.



And to make your slip covers look like decorators' masterpieces . . . use your STITCH MASTER.

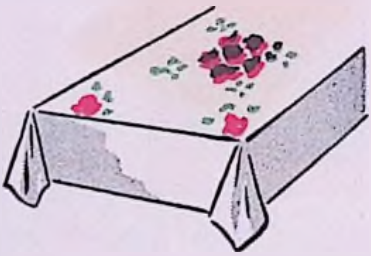


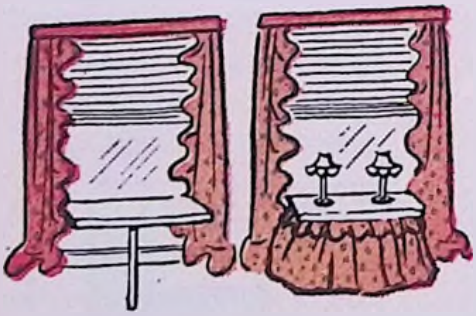
ROOMS — WITH A VIEW TO LIVING

KITCHEN—Buy gay, inexpensive toweling, and use as cottage or sash curtains, hemmed with *Miracle* STITCH MASTER.

DINING ROOM—Make a tablecloth that's a "conversation piece" by appliqueing a floral motif from a piece of cretonne or chintz.

BEDROOM—To have more light for making up, take a wide board (approximately 24" x 24") and fasten to window sill with brace underneath or with stove bolts obtained from hardware store. Paint top or have mirror cut to fit. Make a frothy skirt of material that matches curtains, bedspread or draperies. Hem with STITCH MASTER. If ruffle is desired, cut band three times the length of three sides of board. Make two rows of stitching, allowing sufficient heading. Draw elastic through the two rows of stitching. Elastic should be the length of three sides of board. Slip over top and attach to board with thumbtacks.



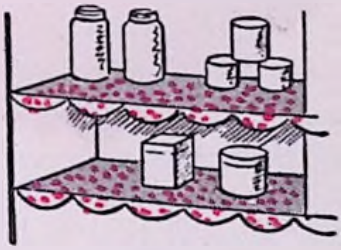


BATH ROOM—Investigate a marine supply store the next time you have a chance. Buy a generous supply of sailcloth. Hem with STITCH MASTER and have truly *different* shower and window curtains. If you have a knack for drawing, get some waterproof paints and deck with bright sea-scapes.

LIVING ROOM—Perk up your parlor with pillows made of upholstery remnants.

PANTRY—Pantries can be as pretty as they are practical. Cover not only your shelf edges, but the entire shelf as well. Use oilcloth, paper, or the new plastic wear-resistant materials.

CLOSETS—You can keep closets convenient as well as charming. Make your own garment bags—short ones for blouses, skirts and suits, medium long for street dresses, and extra long for housecoats, hostess gowns and evening wear. If you have a utility or storage shelf in your closet, mask it with a curtain, using a straight piece of material to reach just below the shelf. Make heading wide enough for pole to go through. Attach pole just below ceiling with open-end brackets.



LOVELIER LINENS

GUEST TOWELS — Take plain linen of various colors, hem with STITCH MASTER, using as trim, flowered banding obtainable by the yard.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES — Make a hem of colored 3-inch banding that harmonizes with your scheme of decoration.

BEDSPREAD — Make a spread of plain or quilted sateen. Attach a ruffle of flowered sateen. Hem all around with STITCH MASTER.

TABLE LINENS — In addition to cloth described on page 26, you can now hem place mats, runners, cocktail napkins, banquet cloths easily, quickly and better with your STITCH MASTER.

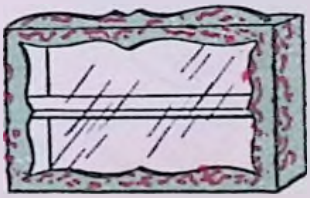
SEAT COVERS — For dining-room and kitchen chairs. Make a square to fit chair seat, then tie or snap on.

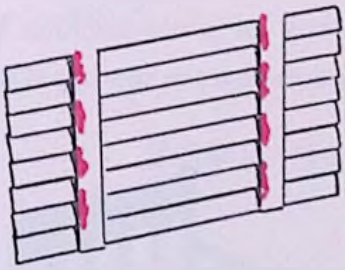
BE WISE — ACCESSOR-IZE YOUR HOME

PICTURES—Coordinate your room with pictures whose dominant tones match the major color of the room. To hang a pair or more of small pictures, use the blithe Edwardian touch of "tying them together" with ribbon.

KNICKNACKS—Place like objects in groups . . . Animal figurines on one shelf, Dresden objects on another, etc.

SHADOW BOXES—Make your own, frame it in fabric to match motif of room interior.





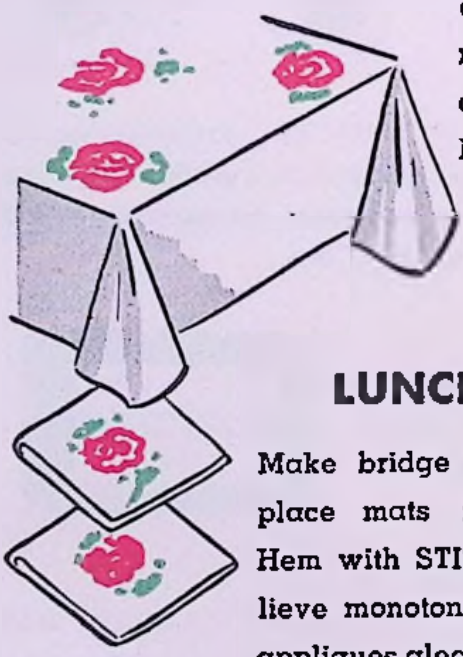
TRIMMING TAPE OF WINDOW BLIND — When you don't use glass curtains over venetian blinds, brighten up the tapes with decals, or rickrack braid in kitchen.

SCRAP BASKET—Keep one handy in sewing room. Store in it, extra material left over from dressmaking. You'll be surprised and delighted to see how these little pieces can be utilized to trim lamp shades, waste baskets, and cushions.

HOME "ECONOMICS"

IT PAYS TO SAVE — Everything!

Worn-out garments, linens and sewing "left-overs" can be put to much better use than dust-cloths.
For instance . . .



LUNCHEON SETS

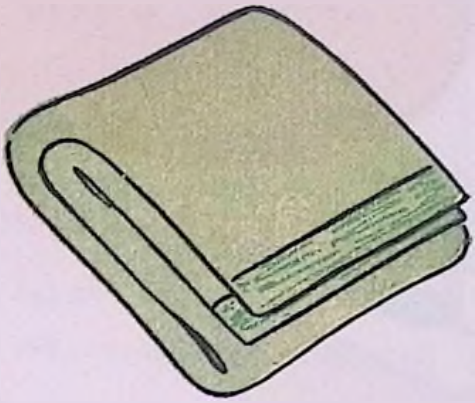
Make bridge luncheon sets, clever place mats from old table cloths. Hem with STITCH MASTER and relieve monotony of plain surface by appliques gleaned from sewing scrap basket.

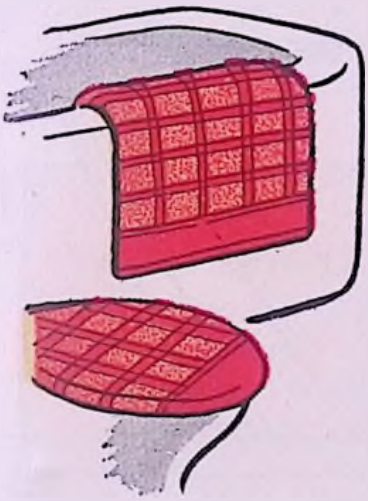
SHEET SALVAGE

Make sheets to fit children's beds from worn sheets from your room.

BLANKET SALVAGE

Make over torn blankets by reinforcing with seams at torn spots and covering with handsome satin or sateen binding.





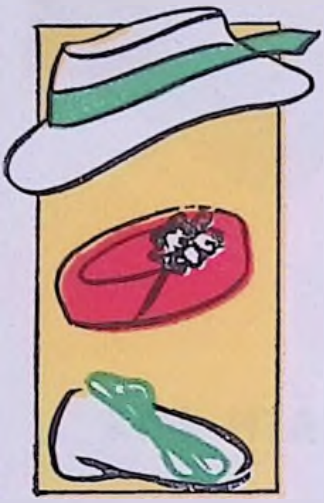
BATH SETS

Make Bath Mat and Seat Cover from torn turkish towels. This gives you extra changes at practically no cost.

TOPS IN TOPPERS

Enchanting "babushkas" like this can be hemmed from squares of left-over material to change a dress into a "costume." And lovely mother and daughter "babushka" sets can be made from out-of-style print dresses.

A PAGEANT OF FASHIONS AND STYLES FOR YOU — and You Can Make Them Yourself!

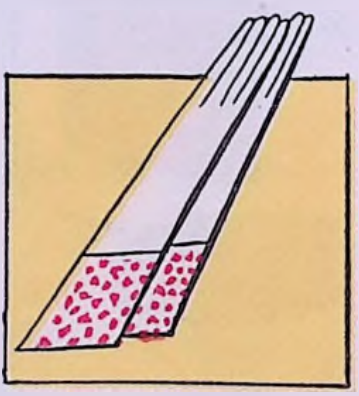


CHIC CHAPEAU

Cut an old felt hat into this basic shape. For every blouse or dress you make, fashion a scrap of the material into a perky posy or bow. Pin this to hat shape . . . and you have a hat to match every costume.

HANDY AND HANDSOME

Hem a wide cuff of dress material to inexpensive fabric gloves.



PURSE PERSONALITY

If you have an old envelope handbag, make a "slipcover" for it to match a certain outfit.

BREAK INTO PRINT

Make an eton jacket or bolero that is distinctly different simply by facing with a brilliantly printed material.

SHOO, SHOE BUCKLE

Have you an old shoe-buckle of cut steel? Run a velvet ribbon through it and wear gracefully at your throat.

SWEET SWING SONG

Change the entire appearance of a basic dress by making a "chatter-chain" from an old necklace.

MATCHED PERFECTION

Tie a ribbon in your hair. See to it that ribbon matches the color of your dress or trim . . . and braid the ribbon into this clever chignon.

A Calendar of Glamour....

JANUARY

Keep warm and wonderful looking by tying a scarf (you've hemmed it yourself, of course) around coat collar.

FEBRUARY

Pin a nosegay on your coat collar . . . and pin another on your purse or muff bag.

MARCH

Your coat is beginning to look winter weary, so add false reveres or collar made from crisp white pique or linen.

APRIL

You can look ravishing even in the rain if you stitch tiny bows made from pliofilm to your umbrella like this.

MAY

Get a strand of artificial flowers. Braid it into your hair and wear coronet fashion.

JUNE

Hem a huge square to wear with your suit as illustrated.

For Year 'Round Loveliness

JULY

Sew flowers around a low necked dress and repeat on the crown or brim of your picture hat.

AUGUST

"Borrow" a bow tie from your husband. Bedeck with sparkling sequins—wear with tailored blouse for an advanced fashion-right look.

SEPTEMBER

Hem a square of velvet. Pin as illustrated . . . and you have a stunning new fall hat.

OCTOBER

Pick up the warm tones of autumn in your accessories. Make a plaid vest to be worn over a simple shirtwaist dress.

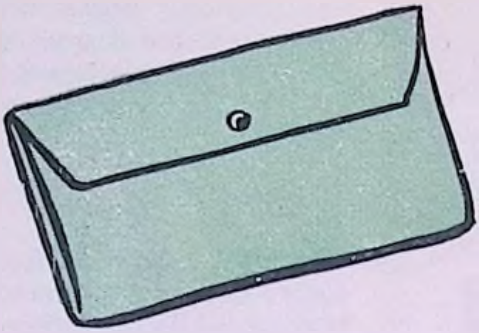
NOVEMBER

Make that basic winter dress. Then from your sewing scrap basket make detachable collars of every conceivable color, style and fabric.

DECEMBER

Make an apron of gala-looking lame', velvet or satin. Tie it on your basic dress . . . and wear it backwards, frontwards or sideways.

Gifts...TWO PAGES OF



FELT PURSE

Handy handbags in many attractive, practical shapes are easy to make.

EMBROIDERED BEANIE

These ever-popular, ever useful toppers can be made from six simple triangles.

DRAWSTRING BABUSHKA

Snug, secure—and with the gay fillip of color so she'll look pleasantly peasant.

FABRIC MUFF

A muff like "mommies" will gladden the heart of any little miss.

PRESENTS WITH A FUTURE

A BAG 'N' BELT

For the active sports woman — decorate with golf tees and the bag gives complete arm freedom.

DRAWSTRING EVENING BAG

To have and to hold — all the accessories that go to make up a gay evening.

DOG BLANKET

No need to neglect this loyal member of your family.

SLIPPERS

Handy knock-abouts for the man of the house when he raids the ice box.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR WHEN YOU BUY FABRICS

Informative Labeling

This will give you serviceability standards. Whether fabric can be laundered or requires dry cleaning will also be shown.

Manufacturer's Name

Certain fabric brands are so well known that they are synonomous with the fabric itself. In other types, woolens, silks and synthetics, the name of the maker is as important and meaningful as the hallmark on your silver.

After you have determined the serviceability of fabrics, check the width. Certain fabrics, usually used for specific purposes (for example, drapery materials), are of standard widths and for you to buy others less wide, may be impractical.

How to Care for Clothing

Quick Cleaning—Contrary to popular belief, spots should be removed while they are still wet, or as soon afterward as possible. You will find you have fewer stubborn spots to cope with if you make it a rule to remove spots "on the spot".

Spot Removal Kit—Keep all cleaning helps together in a dustproof box. See that this handy kit contains: an absorbent cleaner, a solvent cleaner, brown paper, a blunt knife, clothes brush, swabs and pressing pads.

Absorbent Cleaners—These are cornstarch, chalk and magnesium. They act as blotters, absorbing the ingredients of a stain. Use on *right* side of garment, spread cleaner into wet stain with blunt knife. As soon as powder is grimy, brush off and repeat process until spot is gone.

Solvent Cleaners—These include benzine, turpentine, alcohol, water and carbon tetrachloride. They dissolve the spot. Work on *wrong* side of garment, using pad, or bowl methods or complete immersion of garment.

What Causes Rings—A too-generous application of a solvent forms rings. The solvent must evaporate as you work and never be permitted to run. Another cause is that the garment was soiled before the cleaning was started, so a clean spot forms a ring. Solvents often loosen the fabric finish and flood it to the edge of the damp section, thus forming a ring.

Spots Off...The Right Way!

SPOT	CLEANER	HOW TO USE
Cream and coffee Grease, Oil, Lipstick, Fly paper, gum, Paint	Carbon Tetrachloride	Wipe the stain with a pad moistened with a *little* cleaning fluid.
Butter and butter substitutes	Carbon Tetrachloride Fuller's Earth	With a blunt knife scrape off as much of the butter as possible. Apply the fluid by the pad method. Put the powder on both sides of the fabric and let it stand ½ hour. Brush off. Repeat if necessary.
Grease and oil	Carbon Tetrachloride Warm water and soap	Use the pad method, a very little solvent at a time to keep the grease from spreading. Between applications rub the spot with a clean cloth until thoroughly dry. On delicate fabrics, spread a paste of cleaning fluid mixed with an absorbent powder. Rub it into the spot, let it dry, then brush it off. In washable fabrics, use warm water and soap containing naphtha or kerosene.
Candle wax	Turpentine or lard Blotters and warm iron	Scrape off as much wax as possible. In washable fabrics, rub the spot with turpentine or lard and wash in warm suds. In nonwashable fabrics, place a blotter on both sides of the stain and press with a warm iron. Remove the remaining grease stain with solvent. If any color remains, sponge with denatured alcohol.
Fresh fruit and berries	Oxalic Acid Ammonia Solution Hydrogen Peroxide	White washable cotton and linen: use boiling water or moisten the stain with lemon juice and put it in the sunlight. If a blue-gray stain remains, use a chemical with the bowl method. On silk and wool and colored fabrics, apply hydrogen peroxide with a medicine dropper at 5-minute intervals. Test for color.

Cooked fruit and berries	Oxalic Acid Ammonia Javelle Water Boiling Water	Soap is likely to set this stain. On color-fast materials, when the stain is fresh, pour boiling water from a height. When the stain is old, bleach with javelle water (white cotton or linen only). For other fabrics use alternate treatments of oxalic acid and ammonia (bowl method). Experiment first.
Dye and running color	Hydrogen Peroxide	Ease with which dye is removed depends upon the nature of the dye. Dye stains in white fabrics can often be removed by soaking in warm or cold water for 10 or 12 hours, and then bleaching in the sun. For white wool or silk, soak in hydrogen peroxide solution, made slightly alkaline with a few drops of ammonia. Rinse thoroughly.
Blood	Water Hydrogen Peroxide	Always use cold water first (never soap or warm water). Soak in cold water until the stain is almost gone, then wash with soap and warm water. Delicate fabrics should be sponged with cold or lukewarm water. To remove the last traces, sponge with hydrogen peroxide to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. Heavy material, blankets, mattresses, etc.: make a paste of raw starch and cold water. Apply to the stain and brush off when dry. Repeat.
Egg	Cold Water Carbon Tetrachloride	Cold water first (no hot water). Washable color-fast materials (1) cold water. (2) wash in hot water. Other fabrics: sponge with cold water. Allow stain to dry. Then apply cleaning fluid by the pad method.
Chocolate and cocoa	Carbon Tetrachloride Soap and hot water Javelle Water Wood Alcohol	Washable material: soap and water. On white linen and cotton, when stain remains, use javelle water. For colored material, if dye is fast, soak stained portions in wood alcohol with a few drops of ammonia solution. For non-washable material, use carbon tetrachloride, pad method.

CHOOSE YOUR COLORS By The Sun

ROOM EXPOSURE	USE	ROOM EXPOSURE	USE
NORTH North light is cold and constant. That's why rooms with northern exposure are best served by warm, vibrant colors, by surfaces with sheen and sparkle.		**EAST** You have the sun in the morning . . . yet east exposure rooms are most closely akin to the north, so choose warm colors, with cool accents.	
SOUTH South light is brilliant and hot. That's why these rooms need cool, soft colors, with deep pile surfaces which best absorb light.		**WEST** From noon on, the sun shines brightly in west exposure rooms. Reverse the scheme given for the east and choose colors with warm accents.	

CHART YOUR COLORS for Harmonious, Gracious Living

WALLS	DRAPERIES	FLOOR COVERING	UPHOLSTERY	ACCESSORIES
ROSE BEIGE	A. Brown and white check B. Shell pink	A. Brown and beige B. Chintz with shell-pink and burgundy design	A. Light beige B. Burgundy	A. Sky blue B. Grayed White
BROWN	A. Shell pink and off-white B. Chartreuse with white pattern; plain chartreuse	A. Off-white with turquoise trimming B. Bright yellow	A. Off-white B. Deep warm beige	A. Turquoise B. Earth brown
YELLOW	A. Warm gray and white B. Soft blue, green and white	A. White trimmed with Chinese red B. White with yellow dots	A. Gray B. Soft blue green	A. Chinese Red B. White
GREEN	A. Deep beige B. Grayed green and off-white	A. Same color as walls B. Corn yellow	A. Chinese red B. Darker shade of wall color	A. Light beige B. Pine green
BLUE	A. Yellow and powder blue stripe B. Old white and dusty pink	A. Canary yellow B. Old white trimmed with dusty pink	A. Delft blue B. Burgundy	A. Off-white B. Delft blue
OFF-WHITE	A. Sharp clear yellow B. Emerald green and white	A. Sharp clear yellow B. Emerald green	A. Royal blue B. Black and white marbleized	A. Silver B. Black
GRAY	A. Empire yellow, slate gray B. Bluish white	A. Empire yellow B. Blue-white with red	A. Lime green B. Soft crimson	A. Silver and crystal B. Gold
MULBERRY	A. Pale clear blue B. Creamy peach	A. Clear blue chintz, mulberry, deep brown design B. Peach, gray, old rose	A. Mahogany B. Ebony	A. White B. Black

SEE HOW STITCH MASTER MAKES DRESSMAKING EASIER

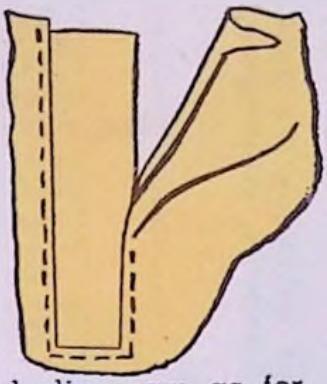
NECKLINES—The neckline frames your face. Therefore, after you have chosen the most becoming line, you want assured smoothness and perfection of fit. Best results for a collarless neckline is to take a bias strip either purchased or cut from material itself and sew to raw edge of garment. Turn back, baste and sew with STITCH MASTER to give a perfect edge.

To attach a collar. Baste raw edges of collar and neckline together. Baste bias strip on same edge. Turn and baste strip back and sew with STITCH MASTER for a trim, invisible finish.

SLEEVE BOTTOMS—Follow easy directions for hemming. Keep hem narrow to avoid a bulky look.

INVISIBLE PLACKETS—The perfect placket is inconspicuous and here's how to make it that way. *Top flap:* cut a strip of lengthwise material 1 inch wide, and 1½ inches longer than finished placket is to be. Place the 1 inch strip next to the raw edge of the garment, right sides together. (Allow ½ inch to extend above placket opening and 1 inch to extend below lower part of placket opening.) Sew together in ⅜ inch seam. Trim one seam edge off to one-half the seam width and clip the other seam edge at 1½ inch in-

terval to prevent a drawn or puckered placket. Fold facing over seam to the wrong side, pin place and then turn under the raw edge of facing for about ⅛ inch, baste and stitch with STITCH MASTER.

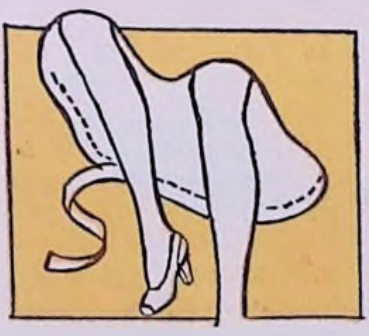


UNDER-FLAP—Cut a strip for the under-flap 1½ inches wide and 1½ inches longer than the finished placket is to be. Place this strip next to the back of the garment, right sides together. (Allow ½ inch to extend above placket and 1 inch to extend below.) Sew together in ⅜ inch seam. Trim and clip seam as for top flap. Turn under raw edge ⅛ inch and fold over the seam, with the folded edge of facing even with the seam. Baste and sew using the STITCH MASTER.

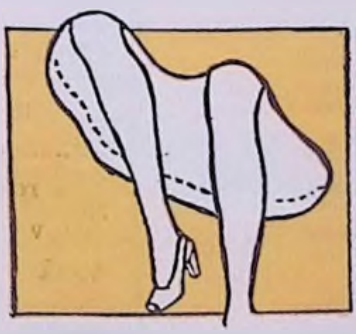
BLOUSE BOTTOMS—Follow hemming instructions, but make hem no wider than one-half inch.

POCKETS — Finish pocket tops with STITCH MASTER for thoroughly tailored appearance.

ALL HEMS—See page 6 for detailed instructions. Note too, that when hemming with Miracle STITCH MASTER, you make what is known as a "lock" stitch —to guard against hem ripping, which occurs when hand hemmed stitch is accidently caught or pulled.



Hand hemming invites unravelling.



Stitch Master hemming is safely locked.

STANDARD BODY MEASUREMENTS

as Issued by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

LADIES

SIZE (Bust)	32	34	36	38	40
WAIST	27	28	30	32	34
HIP	35	37	39	41	43
ACROSS BACK	13½	14	14½	15	15½
ARM	11	11½	12	12½	13

SIZE (Bust)	42	44	46	48	50
WAIST	36	38	40	42	44
HIP	45	47½	50	53	56
ACROSS BACK	16	16½	17	17½	18
ARM	13½	14	14½	15	16

MISSES

SIZE	12	14	16	18	20
BUST	30	32	34	36	38
WAIST	26½	27	28	30	32
HIP	33	35	37	39	41
ACROSS BACK	13	13½	14	14½	15
HEIGHT	65	66	67	67	67

JUNIOR

SIZE	11	13	15	17
BUST	29	31	33	35
WAIST	26	26½	27½	29
HIP	32	34	36	38
ACROSS BACK	12½	13	13½	14
HEIGHT	62	63	64	65

GIRLS

SIZE	6	8	10	12	14
BREAST	24	26	28	30	32
WAIST	24	25	26	26½	27
HIP	28	29½	31	33	35
HEIGHT	46	50	54	58	62

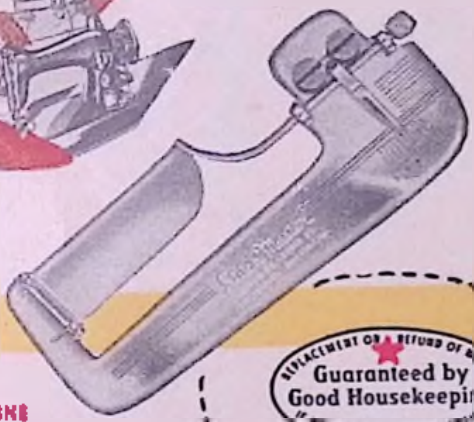
CHILD

SIZE	1	2	3	4	6
BREAST	20	21	22	23	24
WAIST	20	21	22	23	24
HEIGHT	30	34	38	42	46

INVISIBLE HEMMING

AS FAST AS YOUR MACHINE CAN SEW

GREATEST INVENTION SINCE THE SEWING MACHINE



ATTACHES TO ANY SEWING MACHINE IN A JIFFY

REPLACEMENT OR REFUND OF MONEY
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
IF NOT AS ADVERTISED THEREIN

MIRACLE Stitch Master

WITH THE MAGIC FINGER

MAKES YOUR SEWING MACHINE TWICE AS VALUABLE--SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT!

L O O K—the stitches never show when you let Miracle Stitch Master do your work for you! Now you can cut alteration costs, eliminate tedious hours of hand sewing. Make it easy for children's dress and trouser hems to keep pace with their growth. Your Miracle Stitch Master gives you a perfect invisible stitch on heavy woolens such as trouser cuffs, skirts, jackets and blankets . . . or on dainty fabrics such as lingerie, blouses, dresses and aprons! Enables you to make slip-covers, drapes and curtains that have that much desired professional finish.

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. . . as fast
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